British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

BIBLIOTECA BS. AS. NACIONAL

[No. 1011. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3rd 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE opening of the Twenty-third Legislature of the Province took place on the 1st inst. with the usual ceremonies. Three salutes were fired from the Battery Libertad—one at 1 o'clock, on the assembling of the Representatives, another at half past one, on the arrival of H. E. D. Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, (who represented the person of H. E. the Governor,) and another at 3, when H. E. quitted the House. The acting Governor was accompanied by the Minister of Finance, D. Manuel Insiarte, and attended by Col. Hernandez and Major Ximeno, Aides de-camp to H. E. He was introduced by a Committee of the House, who received him at the entrance. Two Companies of Infantry of the *Batallon de Serenos*, under the orders of Commandant D. Juan Manuel Larrazabal, and a squadron of citizen cavalry commanded by Colonel D. Julian G. Salomon, attended as a guard of honour. A band of music was stationed at the entrance to the House, and the streets in the vicinity were decorated with flags.

The following gentlemen were noticed in the diplomatic and consular boxes,—Hon. William Brent, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Colonel Manuel Rodriguez, Chargè d'Affaires of Bolivia, D. Manuel de Acevedo Leitte, Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul-General of Sardinia, Joseph Graham, Esq., Consul of the United States, Charles Bunge, Esq., Consul of Holland, F. Mohr, Esq., Consul of Prussia, J. J. Klick, Esq. Consul of Denmark, Charles Rodewald, Esq., Consul of the Hanse Towns, and Captain E. G. Klint, and Officers of the Swedish Corvette *Carlskrona.*

The Governor's Message was listened to with great interest. We present elsewhere a translation of a large portion of this important document.

The convoy of merchantmen has at length set out from Martin Garcia and the Guazú, and, according to the last accounts we have of its progress, it was literally stealing its way up the Paraná.

It is confidently asserted that General Urquiza with a large division of Argentine troops has actually recrossed the Uruguay, and that the campaign against the rebels of Corrientes is to be opened immediately.

EXECUTION.—José Gomez Jardin, convicted of the murder of Antonio Pose with circumstances of uncommon ferocity, such as sawing and cutting up the body, is to undergo to-day at 9 o'clock A. M. the awful penalty of the law. The wretched man is a native of Portugal, and his victim was a Spaniard. Tomasa Santalla, an accomplice in the deed, is sentenced to witness the execution and to hard labour for five years. Jardin attempted a few days since to anticipate his fate by opening a vein with a piece of glass, but was detected in time to prevent the accomplishment of the design.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—On the 30th and 31st ult., I had the pleasure of witnessing the public examinations which took place at St. Martin's College, and was much gratified to see the rapid progress which many of the young pupils of the Establishment have made, particularly in the English and French languages and Mathematics, under the instruction of their able director Mr. Clarmont.

This gentleman is a graduate of the celebrated Polytechnic School of Paris, and not only possesses a most accurate and extensive knowledge upon a variety of subjects necessary for a first-rate instructor, but has the rare faculty of communicating this information to his pupils.

The thorough acquaintance manifested by the youths on the different subjects upon which they were examined, is highly creditable to themselves and to their teacher. Their accuracy at analysis, and the regularity of their method on the subjects discussed, gave pleasing augury of future results. Youths thus trained have a foundation upon which an excellent superstructure may be laid.

The attendance, on both days, was numerous, and composed of highly respectable ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Clarmont's polite attentions to the guests attracted attention, and I am happy to be able to say that I am credibly informed that this lady is particularly attentive to the young pupils, and treats them with maternal kindness.

That success may attend this valuable establishment, is the sincere wish of

Your obedient servant,

A PARENT.

(COMMUNICATED.)

To the Subscribers of the "British Packet."

JANUARY 1, 1846.

Kind friends!—with time's revolving round
Upon this happy New Year's day,
The "Packet" comes within your door
To greet you with a New Year's lay.
('Tis twenty years since first it came),
And now with the season's happy throng,
Would wish you health and sweet content
In rude, perhaps, but heartfelt song.
It hopes that this first offered lay,
May pass a tedious while away;
And win for him whose punctual feet,
Nor winter's cold, nor summer's heat
Keeps from his weekly visit here,
A kind remembrance and a smile,
His weary pathway to beguile
Through all the coming year.
Then listen to this feeble rhyme,
Which speaks the ravages of time.
Farewell! One New Year's song is done,
Would it had been a worthier one;
But when its stanzas you shall read,
Oh! take the *will* to help the *deed.*
And for the wishes, which our verse contains,
Forgive the *errors* of its humble strains;
Farewell! in cot, and bower, and hall,
"*Happy New Year!*" *to one and all.*

C.

Advertisements.

BUENOS AYRES
Commercial Room.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his power to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates, in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers,
The national and foreign authorities.
Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.
Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Wanted.

AN English Girl or Woman is wanted as Cook, in a foreign family. Enquire at No. 123, Calle de Maypû.

For Sale,

AT ZWINGEN'S Hotel, No. 53, Calle 25 de Mayo,
Hollands Gin, in stone bottles.
Cognac Brandy.
Old Scotch Whiskey.
Caraway Ale and Porter, do. in half bottles.
Cherry Brandy.
All of superior quality.

THE undersigned will re-open her School on the 9th inst., at No. 51 Calle de la Federacion. The house is well adapted for the purpose, being in perfect good order, with spacious, dry and airy apartments.

TERMS.

Day-scholars,	$ 50
Day-boarders.	100
Boarders,	200

EDUCATION.

Spanish, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Needlework of all kinds.

EXTRAS.—French, $30.—Piano, $50.—Drawing. $60.

E. L. HEATHFIELD.

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co., of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr. William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Son.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

Removed.

MESS. IBARRA & MACOME have removed their Auction and Commission Store from No. 5 Calle Reconquista, to No. 61, Calle de Potosi, where they offer their services to the public in their usual capacity.

December 16th, 1845.

(From the "Gaceta Mercantil."

An account of the barbarous and scandalous atrocities committed by the Anglo-French forces, in conjunction with Garibaldi, against the inhabitants and families of Salto, in the Oriental State. Orientals, Argentines, Americans, listen! Hear, all ye friends of humanity!

With an intense feeling of deep indignation has the atrocious and revolting conduct of the Anglo-French against the inhabitants and families of Salto, (in the Orlental State) been known in this city. No one has been astonished that the freebooter Garibaldi should continue in his infamous career, but it is singularly lamentable and irritating that the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis should have prescribed to the mariners of England and France, the waging of an anti-civilized war, which both nations cannot but look upon with horror, as dishonourable and unworthy of their civilization and character. Such is the abominable and only mission which the French and English Ministers have taken upon themselves to discharge in the Rio de la Plata.

The depredation and plunder of Colonia, the robberies at Gualeguaychú, the piracies in the Plata and its tributaries, and the conflagration of the harmless cabins along the shore at the Vuelta de Obligado, have not sufficed. We have yet to relate another scene of unparalleled barbarity, in order that the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis may encircle their brows with that diplomatic wreath, and show it, if they dare, to civilized England and France in the name of "humanity."

On the 23d of November last, at six in the evening, a column of Anglo-French infantry with the Italian bucaneer Garibaldi, the English ruffian Mundell, and about one hundred and fifty cavalry, left Salto. On the 24th, they attacked Col. D. Manuel Lavalleja, who was situated at Tapavi with the convoy of families from Salto, hence seven legues distant. The force under his command was infinitely inferior in number; notwithstanding this, with the dignity and bravery of worthy Orientals, they sustained a combat so unequal. At length, after a hard-contested struggle, numerical superiority prevailed over the heroic efforts of that handful of Orientals—the unfortunate Oriental families falling into the hands of Garibaldi and the Anglo-French forces. Colonel Lavalleja has, nevertheless, rallied his squadron of cavalry at the Paso de las Piedras on the river Arapey. The Anglo-French and Garibaldi robbed and committed every species of violence upon the families of the convoy in the most infamous and barbarous manner, pillaging and destroying at the same time the property of the traders and other persons who had abandoned Salto.

On that day of desolation for a number of inoffensive Oriental families, victims of the Vandalic war waged by the Ministers of England and France, the first to make his resolution felt, of plundering and violating them, was the pirate Garibaldi. With his band of marauders he ran from one habitation to another of the unfortunate families, opening their trunks, boxes, drawers and chests, whence he robbed with his own hands their money and jewels. He afterwards ordered a general pillage, in fulfilment of the promise he had made on leaving Salto; and, with this incentive, was enabled to commit so barbarous a deed, with unheard-of licentiousness, in the name of humanity and pacification. In a few hours all the property of the inhabitants of Salto passed into the hands of the self-called peacemakers. The Anglo-French have co-operated with the marines of the *Relampago* and of a French diate of war, and with those of another English one which occupied the outposts and protected the Vandalic enterprise. This circumstance, and the well known fact that the pirate Garibaldi acts in obedience to orders from the British and French Admirals—as his official communications to these, which have been already published, attest—throw upon the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis the enormous responsibility of that scene of robbery, assassination, and dastardly savage violence towards unfortunate females, ever respected by civilized people, and guaranteed by the laws of war amongst enlightened and Christian nations.

Garibaldi, the Englishman Mundell, and all the other pirates of the expedition, countermarched on the same day (24th) to conceal their plunder under the flags and canons of England and France. The carts contained the stolen effects, and the families, and the venerable Curé of Salto, as well, were made to walk on foot, subject to all kinds of brutality.

The pirates butchered in cold blood several respectable Oriental citizens, whose age and standing would have commanded respect and consideration from civilized people. Amongst these was D. Eustaquio Gonzalez, who was cowardly and barbarously killed by that atrocious English ruffian Mundell, who has been lauded in the Montevideo papers as the faithful confident of the plans of the reckless Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis. D. Mariano Gonzalez, the father of a numerous family, and an old inhabitant of Paysandu, also fell a victim to the fury of the assassins.

The little town of Salto has been completely robbed. The doors and windows have been pulled out of the houses belonging to the patriots who resist foreign tyranny. The impious Anglo-French have converted the Church of Salto into a filthy barracks. With the most infamous violence have they taken from neutral foreigners who had remained in the town, all kinds of effects, most particularly eatables and liquors. They wished to oblige a young man, a Spaniard, in minor orders, to celebrate mass, which he having refused from the want of proper ordination, these barbarous enemies of religion and humanity became so enraged that they put a chain on him, and coupled him with an Argentine sergeant whom they had taken prisoner. Both have been sent to labour at a fortification which the Anglo-French are constructing in the public square of the town of Salto; several houses belonging to foreigners having been demolished for the sake of the brick. The work is to be an elevated battery, and is directed by French officers, who are resolved on levelling to the ground every building that may obstruct the direction of the fire from the gun which they intend placing on it.

Such proceedings, besides being in themselves the greatest crimes that can be committed in violation of all the principles of humanity, as far as the Anglo-French war of conquest is concerned, have no other effect but to irritate to an immense degree the inhabitants on both banks of the River Plate, and provoke the most just reprisals against the barbarous invaders who, intruding on free and independent territories, rob property, indiscriminately assassinate the defenceless, brutally violate females, and profane the sanctity of churches.

Let the Ministers of Great Britain and France rejoice at those deeds—their work: let them transmit intelligence of them to civilized Europe: let them appeal with them to the opinion of the British people and the French nation: whilst the Orientals and Argentines adopt every means to take vengeance for such barbarous atrocities, and all Americans, without distinction, declare themselves against the Vandalic irruption which has burst on the pacific and hospitable shores of South America, with all the ferocity and treachery of the barbarous ages.

The Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis wish to exasperate the war, in itself but too iniquitous and licentious; they wish to make it more brutal. The Argentines and Orientals know how to fight with the brave, who, though in an unjust cause, respect the laws of war and the customs of civilized people. But they will also know how to inflict an exemplary chastisement on the miscreants who by the authority and under the flags of the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis, commit unheard-of atrocities, such as those we have related with a deep feeling of detestation.

The Oriental forces are preparing to take just vengeance. The army under the command of General Urquiza, had arrived on the 1st inst. at Santa Ana del Queguay, thirty leagues distant from Concordia.

Great and important events are brewing in that seat of war.

MESSAGE

Of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the twenty-third Legislature.

Mess. Representatives,

I greet and earnestly congratulate you on the opening of the sittings of your august body. You commence another era of legal order. This auspicious event crowns the wishes of the country your noble sacrifices, and my most cherished aspirations.

The Republic maintains a high position to which it has been raised by events of no ordinary description. Most unjust and enormous aggressions have been developed against its independence, sovereignty and dignity. The destiny of nations, however, depends not on the abuse of the strong. The justice of a people and the moral opinion of the rest are a powerful safegard of liberty. The resolution of the Argentine Confederation rises to a level with this solemn, glorious, and remarkable situation. It is deserving of American sympathies, and renders itself worthy of the applause of all nations. Moderation guides the Government in the midst of such stirring events. The Argentine nations seconds it with the confidence of valor, and the noblessness of its character. The Government acknowledges in your patriotism and wisdom the source of this distinguished glory. The Almighty rewards your virtues, and heroic sacrifices. The Confederation, defending its independence, and its renown, energetically spurns national dishonour, without fearing the course of events. Its armies have achieved new, splendid and memorable victories. The Confederate Governments and people uphold the national dignity and independence with the sublime virtue of their resolves, and the unanimous concurrence of their valor and of their arms. The entire Republic presents a picture worthy of the greatness of an independent people. I cordially congratulate you in view of this national elevation, and I offer to the Almighty the tribute of my most humble and heartfelt gratitude. Highly gratified on seeing you assembled together by the choice and confidence of the people, I proceed to render you an account of the state of public affairs, submitting the acts of my Administration to your sovereign decision.

Department of Foreign Relations.

The Government solicitously preserves the relations of the Confederation with friendly States. Serious events have disturbed those which with frank sincerity it maintains with the Governments of Great Britain and France.

H. B. M. recalled her Minister Plenipotentiary, John H. Mandeville, Esq., and accredited another in his stead, who was recognised by the Government.

The retiring Minister, in his audience of leave, gave unequivocal testimonies of esteem for the country, and of a high sense of justice to the friendly policy of the Government towards that of Great Britain and her subjects.

In my former Message I acquainted you that Commodore John B. Purvis, commander of H. B. M's. naval forces, had attacked the belligerent rights of the Argentine Confederation, insulted its flag, recruited its vanquished foes, and broken the neutrality professed by H. M's. Government. These proceedings, and the foreign armament in the city of Montevideo, have protracted the calamities of the war which was happily on the eve of concluding.

The cessation of Commodore Purvis in the command of the British station in the River Plate, by the orders of H. M's. Government, did not alter that melancholy state of things.

The British commander, Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, followed up the attack on the belligerent rights of the Confederation, by refusing to acknowledge the blockade of Montevideo.

The Government, in obedience to your sovereign resolution, has demanded from that of H. B. M., through its Minister at the court of London, full satisfaction and redress for such outrageous offences. Should it unfortunately occur that this just demand, founded upon public law and the faith of a treaty, should not be complied with, the Argentine Minister will leave the honor and sovereign rights of the Republic unimpaired.

The Government still trusts that H. M's. Cabinet will be actuated by the pacific spirit from which it has never deviated in its official declarations, and that by acts of justice and redress it will preserve the magnanimity and rectitude of H. M. and the honor of the British people unsullied.

It is also induced to expect this from the solemn declarations of the Ministers of the Crown, with which you, Hon. Representatives, are acquainted—declarations quite in unison with the rules of international justice, and absolutely at variance with the acts of violence committed in the River Plate in opposition to the law of nations, and contrary to the prerogatives of sovereignty and independence of the Argentine Confederation.

H. M. annonnced to the Government the demise of H. R. H. the Princess Sophia Matilde, daughter of H. R. H. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, upon which melancholy occasion the Government sympathised with H. M.

The Government continues to pay unremitting attention to the incontestable perfect rights of the Republic to the territory of the Falkland Islands.

H. M. the King of the French accredited a Chargé d'Affaires to the Confederation, whom it was gratifying to the Government to acknowledge.

The assurances he gave of the respect of H. M's Government for the belligerent rights of the Republic, had not the effect of putting an end to the violation with which they were assailed by the Rear-Admiral commanding the naval forces of France in the River Plate. This officer, dissenting from the views of the Representative of his Government in the Confederation, persisted in his previous non-recognition of the blockade of Montevideo by the Argentine Squadron.

In consequence of the non-recognition of the blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado by the Commanders of the naval forces of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French, the Government closed the Argentine ports against vessels coming from Montevideo, or touching there. That non-recognition imperiously demanded and rendered necessary this measure. The injuries sustained by commercial interests are imputable to and wholly chargeable upon the Commanders of the naval forces of England and France, who, by attacking the belligerent rights of the Republic, provoked that legitimate act of defence.

The Government, in compliance with your sovereign resolution, has directed its Minister at the Court of Paris to demand of H. M's. Government due satisfaction and redress for the offence offered by the Naval Commander of France in the River Plate to the honour and independence of the Republic. It trusts that H. M. in his eminent rectitude and forecast will acknowledge the justice of the Confederation. The Government feels persuaded that its moderation, so expressive of its frank sincerity in cultivating the relations of peace re-established by the Convention of 1840, will find reciprocity in that of H. M. Whatever may be the issue, the rights of sovereignty of the Confederation will be uncompromisingly sustained.

H. M. announced to the Government the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke d'Aumale with the Princess Maria Carolina Augusta of the Two Sicilies; and the Government offered H. M. its congratulations on so auspicious an event.

In a friendly and pacific spirit he accredited the Baron Deffaudis as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission, and in that capacity the Baron was received by the Government.

I have informed you, Hon. Representatives, of the correspondence with the Ministers of Great Britain and France. Straying from the path of amity and peace, for which they were exclusively authorized by their Sovereigns by their Royal Letters, they have adopted a cruel armed intervention.

Their violent summonses, the provisioning and reinforcing of the enemies of the Confederation, the blockade of the Argentine squadron during the negotiations, its capture in the midst of peace, the sanction given to the conduct of foreigners who took up arms, the occupation of Montevideo, Colonia, and Martin Garcia, the blockade of the Oriental ports, and of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the agressions in the inland rivers of the Confederation, are deeds of strange and unheard-of intervention which weigh heavily against those Ministers.

In the midst of these occurrences the Government has not ceased to seek the preservation of a good understanding with Great Britain and France. The right and honor of the Republic have not allowed it to sacrifice the dignity, independence, and liberty of the nation, in order to avert, at the cost of the deepest opprobrium, a cruel war, which it has by no means provoked, and which the country resists with ardent resolution and glory.

The Government, ere the blockade of the ports of this Province was established by the Ministers of England and France, interdicted the communication with the vessels of war of the combined squadrons of France and England in the River Plate. It was not possible to avoid by other means most disagreeable consequences, nor make the presence of their officers and crews on the Argentine territory reconcileable with the dignity and ardent outcry of the nation.

You are aware, Hon. Representatives, that the armed intervention of the Ministers of France and England is incompatible with the decision of the Prime Minister of H. B. M. in Parliament, who has avowed that no such right exists by the law of nations, and with that of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of H. M. the King of the French, who declared he had not had for one moment the idea of interfering in the internal affairs of the Confederation.

To the inflexibility of the Ministers of England and France, the Government has opposed a spirit of sincere conciliation and constant acts of moderation. A private confidential invitation from the Chargé d'Affaires ef France for the purpose of devising means for the re-establishment of peace was cordially accepted. In those which the Government privately and confidentially proposed the honor and interests of England, France, and the Confederation were reconciled. The Ministers have rejected them, reiterating their unjust pretensions.

With them rests the heavy responsibility of a state of things afflicting to humanity, offensive to the rights of both Republics, Oriental and Argentine, injurious to commerce, and alarming to all the American States.

You have approved, Hon. Representatives, the conduct of the Government, enjoined to it high duties, and accorded it a vote of thanks. For this I return you my profound acknowledgement.

The Argentine Ministers in London and Paris have orders energetically to demand the reparation and honourable satisfaction to which the Confederation has a right, and in no case shall the national honor and independence be sullied. The Government hopes that its confidence in the rectitude and foresight of those of England and France will not be frustrated.

The Chargé d'Affaires of France has retired in consequence of the interruption of those friendly relations which he had ardently wished to preserve. For his wise and moderate conduct he is deserving of the esteem of the Argentine Government and people, of his country and humanity.

Throughout the towns and plains of the Confederation the people are firmly prepared to sustain their liberty and national honour. The Government is resolved to defend the Argentine territory and its independent flag. With the exception of this defensive attitude it has adopted no hostile measure nor ordered any reprisals against the Governments of France and Great Britain, nor against their subjects. It continues to guarantee the persons and property of the latter, and to testify to the former the confidence which civilized governments place in their assurances and public engagements. Let their resolve be what it may, it is pleasing to the Government of this Republic that it has regarded international conveniencies and the beneficent precepts of civilization in such a manner as to promote the rights of the Confederation and of humanity.

Various neutral merchant vessels of different flags, associating themselves to the French and English naval forces invading the inland rivers of the Confederation, have attacked the Argentine territory and the sovereignty of the Republic, by penetrating up the River Paraná. The Government demanded explanations from the diplomatic and consular agents of their respective nations. They have declared that those vessels act on their own entire responsibility, in contradiction to the orders of their Governments. In virtue of this, the Government has decreed that if such vessels be captured, they and their cargoes shall be confiscated, and their captains and crews summarily tried and condemned as pirates.

The Consuls of Denmark and Prussia, and the Pro-Consul of Hamburg, have represented that they consider those vessels to be transgressors of the Argentine laws, but not pirates in the usual and common sense of the word as robbers on the seas. The Government has demonstrated to them that there are no grounds for the objection. The decree of the Government is based on the previous declarations of the diplomatic and consular agents themselves, and on the received acception, according to the principles of the law of nations, of the word pirate, which is also applicable to individnals who, without any public authorization from the Government to which they belong, as subjects, and in the midst of friendship, on their sole responsibility attack the rights, the property or the territory of a State with which their Government is at peace.

The Commander of the naval forces of H. M. the King of Sardinia in the River Plate disallowed the blockade of Montevideo, considering himself authorized to act in this manner in consequence of the non-recognition of the blockade by the naval Commanders of France and England. The Government has demanded from that of H. M., through the Argentine Minister at the Court of London, satisfaction and redress for proceedings so offensive to the sovereignty and independence of the Republic, and so contrary to justice and the law of nations. The Government confidently expects from His Sardinian Majesty due satisfaction and redress.

H. M. the King of Prussia has recognized the independence of the Confederation through the medium of our Minister at London.

H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway ordered his Minister in London to inform the Argentine Minister at that Court in order that he should make it known to the Argentine Government that H. M. had condemned with displeasure the conduct of the Consul named for this Republic. The Minister of Sweden, in the name of his Government, gave honourable explanations which show the upright policy of H. M, and which that of the Confederation has highly esteemed.

H. M. has conferred full powers on Captain Euric Gustavus Klint, to recognise the independence of this Republic, and to draw close cordial relations of friendship.

The Senate of the Hanseatic City and Republic of Hamburg has ratified the declaratton of the recognition of the Independence of the Confederation. This ratification has been exchanged in public form.

The Government preserves a fraternal friendship towards the American States. It observes strict neutrality in their internal affairs, and gives them constant proofs of cordial benevolences.

The rectitude of the Government of the United States, and its sincere desires of drawing closer the bonds of friendship with the Argentine Republic, have been distinguishedly made manifest in the honourable termination of the disagreeable affair occasioned by Captain Philip F. Voorhees. The Cabinet of Washington gave a favourable reception to the just demands of the Confederation. The Government highly esteems that testimony of the good policy and honourable friendship of the enlightened Government of the United States. Both the Republics of La Plata duly appreciate such worthy and honourable conduct.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States generously made offer of his friendly services to bring about the solid and honourable pacification of these States. The Government accepted them with alacrity. Although the esteemed interposition of that distinguished diplomatist has been thwarted by the Ministers of Great Britain and France, the Confederation and the Government will ever acknowledge with high esteem this proof of amicable benevolence and sincere humanity on the part of that of the United States.

The Government confidently expects that the claims of the Republic still pending before the Cabinet of Washington will be attended to.

H. M. the Emperor of Brazil announced to the Government the auspicious birth of his first born son the Crown Prince. The Government participating in the happiness of their Imperial Majesties, and the joy of Brazil, cordially felicitated H. M. the Emperor.

The Argentine Minister at the Court of Rio de Janeiro has not obtained of the Imperial Government a suitable settlement of the just claims of the Confederation, of which I informed you in my previous Message. Another claim is pending in reference to the non-recognition of the blockade of Montevideo by the Commander of H. M's. naval forces in the River Plate, based on the disallowance of the same by the Commanders of the British and French squadrons. The enlightened justice of H. M., and the consideration of the mutual interests compromised and endangered by the French and British intervention lead to the hope of a settlement reciprocally expedient and honourable. The acts of the new Brazilian Cabinet and its suppressive orders concerning the turbulent enemies of the Confederation who have taken refuge in the Empire, manifest a wish of making a suitable and just return for the faithful persevering friendship and sincere benevolence evinced towards Brazil. The Government does not lose the hope that that of H. M. will take that stand which events point out to it, by asserting its right respecting the fate of the Oriental State and its prerogatives in regard to the security of the Empire.

The Government has ordered its Minister at the Court of Rio de Janeiro to sustain the perfect rights of the Confederation with regard to the Province of Paraguay, in reply to the counter-protest, no less mistaken in its grounds than inadmissible, of H. I. M's. Government.

The illustrious Chambers of Brazil and the nation at large nobly sympathise with the cause sustained by these Republics. The deliberations of the Chambers and the expressions of public opinion have been distinguished for the advocacy of a sage policy and the unanimous manifestation of a high sense of American honor. In the tribune and by the whole press of the Empire, the intervention of the Ministers of France and Great Britain against the Republics of La Plata has been reprobated in the most energetic terms. Brazil is decided in favor of the true policy in harmony with the rights of America and the interests and dignity of the Brazilian nation. This glorious decision happily places its Government in a situation to be able to sustain its prerogatives and rights.

The Government has been highly gratified at the restoration of the internal peace and the consolidation of the integrity of the Empire. The Imperial arms have presented to H. M. and to Brazil the fruit of their fidelity and of their illustrious victories. The triumph of the victorious army of Orientals and Argentines has also deprived the rebellion of the incentive by which it was prolonged.

The Argentine Minister accredited near the Government of the Republic of Chili was duly received. The conduct of the rebel enemies of the Confederation, who have taken refuge in that state, is contrary to the international rules of asylum, and prejudicial to the mutually important interests of both countries. The Government is gratified in being able to

announce to you that a correspondence has already been sent on foot between the Chilian Government and the Argentine Minister in relation to the important objects of his mission.

The Chilian people are not indifferent to the British and French intervention in the River Plate.

The President of Bolivia notified his constitutional installation. He was sincerely congratulated by the Government with expressions of friendly and distinguished consideration.

This gratifying event appeared to hold out to the Confederation, as the Government of Bolivia had announced, efficient guarantees for the preservation of strict friendship and harmony. The Government feels sorry in making known to you that they have not been realized. The ruthless Unitarian emigrants, ever pursuing with impunity, through the press and by treasonable correspondence, their atrocious machinations, again invaded the Argentine territory. The Government has demanded from that of Bolivia the reparation and satisfaction which international law, the character and interest of that country, and its own dignity, require. The Government expects to obtain such positive and explicit satisfaction as the gravity of the case calls for. While sustaining the rights and honour of the Confederation, it has not deviated from the benevolent friendship it professes towards the Government and Republic of Bolivia. The Argentine Minister appointed for Bolivia will opportunely proceed from Cordoba to that Republic, and will be instructed to repeat this just demand.

The Oriental Republic, the ally of the Confederation, gloriously defends her independence and the legal authorities. In consequence of a memorable victory obtained by the Oriental and Argentine forces, the baneful Rivera disappeared from her free territory. The Legislative Assembly of the Oriental people, presiding over her heroic defenders, has passed honourable and important enactments which round it cast a halo of immortal glory. The Illustrious President of the Oriental State—Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe—in whom his country and its Representatives have placed the fullest confidence, maintains its dignity and the national independence with the fame of his well-tried valour and the wisdom of his actions. He deigned to confer honourable distinctions and premiums on the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederation, on the illustrious Generals Urquiza, Pacheco, and Brown, on the officers and soldiers of the auxiliary Argentine divisions, and on the crews of the Squadron of the Confederation. The Government, in the name of all, without accepting the premiums or distinctions, cordially expressed its sense of such high honour and of those benevolent testimonies of regard. It will ever preserve the highest esteem for that great and generous demonstration.

The British and French naval forces, allied to a horde of Italian adventurers, have carried desolation, pillage and death to the shores of the Oriental territory. The Orientals valiantly resist and show that their country is unconquerable.

The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, her enlightened Chambers and her legal Government are deserving, Honourable Representatives, of the high esteem of the Argentine Confederation. America and all the world behold them, crowned with glory, defending their laws, their independence, their dearest rights, and their honour.

The Argentine Government has not shrunk from the fulfilment of a duty closely connected with its security and honour, notwithstanding the summonses of force. To abandon so valorous an ally, and her necessary political independence, would have disgraced the Confederation for ever.

Nations will turn their eyes with interest on the heroic Oriental Republic, which while defending her independence, maintains the principle of liberty for all the states of the world.

(*To be continued.*)

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercia Room since our last :—

Saturday........76
Sunday........74
Monday........72
Tuesday........70
Wednesday........77
Thursday........80
Friday........83

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

December 27.—Wind S.E.—hazy, in the afternoon it blew fresh.

Arrived, French schooner of war Catalina.

H. B. M's. schooner (tender) Vigilant, and a brig.

December 28.—Wind E.—very fresh, with rain in the morning. At 1 p.m. the wind changed to N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 29—Wind W.S.W.

Sailed, H. B. M's. brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

H. B. M's. schooner (tender) Vigilant, and the brig which arrived on the 27th inst.; her flag has not been descried since her arrival in consequence of the state of the atmosphere.

December 30.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 31.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 1, 1846.—Wind N.—the opposite coast of Colonia visible during the day.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 2—Wind N. E.—at noon opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

On Thursday last, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a steam boat was discovered on her way down the river, apparently from the Paraná.

The Sweedish Corvette Carlskrona is posted to sail for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro on Tuesday 6th inst.; letters and papers will be forwarded by her from the Commercial Rooms.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

H. B. M's. brig Racer and French schooner of war late 9th of July, on the morning of the 27th ult., left their anchorage beyond and anchored in the outer roads. Two whale boats which that morning left the shore for the purpose of bringing the luggage belonging to the passengers who came in the Ninfa del Plata, were taken by the Racer, but on application being made by the Captain of the former, they were allowed to effect the object for which they had proceeded hence.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.
FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.
Schooner Catalina.
SWEDISH—Corvette Carleskrona, 18 guns, Commander E. G. Klint.
SARDINIAN—Brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain Baron Tolosano.
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Dequivinet.
BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Tabares.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT ANTWERP.

Oct. 18, British brig Magnolia, James Johnson, hence 7th August.

Advertisements.

New Year's Present.

ANY Gentleman desirous of making his wife and family a splendid present for the new year, may find an elegant two-horse American *Carriage* or *Barouche*, with full turn and axletrees, made expressly of a width to go in the tracks made by the carts of the country. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Enquire at Calle Reconquista, No. 7.

Removal.

JAMES GIBSON,

TAILOR,

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment from No. 24, Calle de Potosi to No. 11, Calle de la Victoria. He embraces this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks for the patronage he has hitherto received. He also begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has always on hand an assortment of the best Cloths that Europe can produce, and Kerseymeres of the finest quality, and most fashionable patterns; likewise the most fashionable assortment of Silk Waistcoating that can be got in Buenos Ayres. Also, every other article suitable for the season. He hopes that by giving the above articles at a very moderate rate to merit a continuance of public support, &c.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 13, 1845.

For Sale.

A Small quantity of very superior Westphalia Hams, which will be sold by retail, on moderate terms.
Calle de la Alameda, No. 29, near the Capitania del Puerto

MAHAN & HANSEN.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH, 20 years resident in this country, teaches the Spanish Language grammatically, either at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

☞ Accompts adjusted, and documents of Business transated from the Spanish, French, and Portuguese Languages.

John Maria Farina,

The oldest distiller of the genuine Eau de Cologne, No. 23, Rhine Street, Cologne,

BEGS to inform the Public, that in order to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of imitation of his Eau de Cologne which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared to his celebrated manufacture, he has appointed Messrs. Simmonds & Clowess 18, Cornhill, London, as his special Wholesale Agents for shipping to the British Colonies, who will always have a stock on hand, at the following net prices; and J. M. F. requests that his friends will give their orders to the above Agents which will meet with prompt attention.

1. Quality Eau de Cologne,	double,	9s. 0d.	per dozen in short or long bottles.
2 Ditto, ditto,	single,	4s. 6d.	
3. Ditto, ditto,		3s. 3d.	in long green bottle, in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

BIRTH.

The lady of *Arthur Hargreaves, Esq.*, of a son.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	379	á	380	each
Do. Patriot	375	á	377	do.
Plata, macuquina	18	á	19	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22¼	á	23	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22	á	22½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2¼d.			nominal.
Do. France	22	á	23	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2¼			do. do.
Do. United States				nominal.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	46	á	47	per pesada.
Do. France	42	á	44	do.
Do. North America	38	á	40	do.
Do. Spain	40	á	42	do.
Do. salted	withoutprice			do.
Do. Horse	16	á	18	do. each
Calf skins	37	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	29	á	30	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3½	á	4	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	30	á	32	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	38	á	42	do.
Do. long	65	á	85	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	21	do.
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	13	á	14	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	5	á	6	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	8	á	9	do.
Salted tongues	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 385 dollars
The lowest price 370 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼d. The lowest do. 2¼ (nothing doing.)

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.